

Hypatia: A Comprehensive Energy System Modeling Framework

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Abstract

Hypatia is an energy system modeling framework built in Python, aiming to address the complex challenges associated with optimizing operational dispatchability and long-term planning aspects of energy systems. This framework provides an advanced tool for decision-makers and researchers to explore different policy-driven scenarios for energy transitions, utilizing multi-objective optimization or near-optimal solutions to explore the entire spectrum of solutions based on optimizing net present cost or emissions. With its open-source nature, Hypatia offers a customizable solution for analyzing diverse energy transition possibilities, making it highly valuable for those interested in analyzing and shaping the future of energy systems.

Keywords: energy system analysis, long-term energy planning, energy system dispatchability, multi-objective optimization, two stage optimization, modelling to generate alternatives



Main Advanced Features







Hypatia extends the long-term energy planning mode to include short-term energy planning and dispatch optimization on hourly scale for a year, prioritizing operational considerations over long-term strategies. This functionality enables modelers to prioritize real-time decision-making and efficient resource allocation, crucial for optimizing energy dispatch and grid stability and energy curtailment in dynamic operating environments. By focusing on short-term operational needs, Hypatia empowers users to address daily fluctuations in demand, integrate renewable energy sources effectively, and enhance overall grid reliability

Multi-Objective Optimization

This method employs a two-stage optimization approach to minimize NPC and CO2 emissions.

The process entails sequential steps to set baselines, determine extremes, and form the Pareto optimal front, with Min NPC and Min CO2 representing the extremes of cost and emission minimization. The iterative optimization enables to transform the multi-objective optimization into several single-objective ones.

The Pareto frontiers reveal that initial reductions in CO2 emissions involve minor increases in NPC, while deeper emission cuts lead to significant NPC rises, driven by the adoption of less cost-effective, low-emission technologies.



Near-to-optimal Solutions Modelling for generating Alternative (MGA)

The methodology enables the generation of diverse alternatives by mapping the region between the optimal



Multi-Scenario Exploration

Multi-Scenario exploration in Hypatia arises from its diverse modes, empowering modelers to construct and analyze scenarios comprehensively. This feature facilitates exploration of various solutions, such as integrating CCUS technologies, enabling simulation of multiple distinct scenarios for technology adoption. By leveraging the available range specified by the modeler within a single optimization run, Hypatia enables the generation of a spectrum of scenarios, enhancing decision-making and strategy development

Pareto Front and sub-optimal solutions.

Built through relaxation for the objective function, of which the model has the flexibility to choose different mixes while not exceeding the emissions limits and optimizing the third variable (e.g. land use).

Consequently, MGA identifies must-have technologies across scenarios in an energy system, aiding policymakers in selecting energy mixes and investments. Additionally, by considering alternative solutions, the results would provide insights into the feasibility of scenarios, crucial for addressing the multifaced nexus between energy security, social acceptability and political.



Emission



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